

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

FRIDAY

MAY 13

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.24. Per Ton, \$84.80.
88 Analysis Beets, 14s. 8½d. Per Ton, \$103.20.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 12.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00.
Temperature, Max. 78; Min. 68. Weather, fair.

WHERE PROHIBITION HELPS.

The State of Maine, which antiprohibitionists hold up as the "horrible example" among prohibition States, has been in the dry column for fifty years. Now, few people will credit the idea that the voters of that State have less average sense than the voters of any other State; the man from Maine will not admit that the voters of his State do not know what they want or what is good for them; the voters there would not vote to continue a state of affairs that did not satisfy them.

Evidently, then, prohibition is good for the State of Maine in the opinion of those who are in a majority in that State. Otherwise they would not continue prohibition.

When we are told, in warning tones, that prohibition has brought harm to Maine, the only inference is that the people outside the State think they know better than those living in it and voting there.

Prohibition must do some good. Otherwise it would not have stood as long as it has, in Maine, in Kansas, in Tennessee and in many other States. Prohibition may not altogether stop the consumption of intoxicating liquor, but it has stopped it partially, otherwise the liquor interests would not be trying to upset the prohibition laws.

Prohibition in Hawaii may not stop all the drinking in Hawaii, but the isolated position of these Islands makes it probable that it will more nearly prohibit than in a State where there is non-prohibition contiguous territory.

Supplies for private consumption and for blind pigs will all have to be imported. The majority of occasional drinkers are not going to go to the trouble and the expense of sending away twenty-one hundred miles for something they can do without with very little inconvenience. Blind pig proprietors can not import any great quantities without detection. Their stock is of too bulky a nature to be shipped in unnoticed.

Swipes may be made, but not to any great extent without attracting the attention of the authorities, and, at any rate, we do not believe that the deleterious effects of swipes can be as bad as the effects of the adulterated booze the Hawaiians are now buying from presumably "reputable" rectifiers.

Prohibition will do some good, even if it does not accomplish everything its advocates desire. It will put the saloon out of business, for one thing, and thus remove the constant temptation that is before the young man who has not acquired the habit of drinking and the older men who have acquired the habit and who are attempting to rid themselves of it. The young man is not going to sneak into a blind pig; the young girl is not going to drink swipes; the reputable man will seek no sneak easy, and the workingman will not have to pass one or more wideopen drinking places before he reaches home on payday.

All the blind pigs that may run undetected will never be able to sell as much intoxicating liquors in a week as almost any one of the fifty-one licensed places on this island at present sell in a day.

The average man is not going to become a blind pig patron; the average boy is not going to become a swipes drinker.

Prohibition will give the average man and the average boy protection. The man who will drink and can afford to send away for his liquor can get it under prohibition. There is nothing that the local legislature could do to prevent him. The man who has developed such an appetite for liquor that he will go to any lengths to get it, may be able to find someone willing to break the law and sell him liquor. No law can be absolutely enforced.

But there will be no open saloon, no wholesale house with peddlers soliciting and forcing—as is said to be the case on Kauai—liquor upon people. The average man and the average family will be helped.

The average man and the average family is helped in Maine, else there would not be prohibition in Maine. One does not have to be a resident of that State or even born in that State to know that. Prohibition helps in Kansas; it helps in every place where it has carried, and in proportion to the manner in which it is enforced.

The main argument being made in this campaign against prohibition is that it can not be enforced. This, however, remains to be seen. Give the officials a chance to show that they are able to make a law stick, before condemning them. The Advertiser, as it has repeatedly said, believes that a federal prohibition law could be enforced easier than a territorial prohibition law, but, failing the first, we are satisfied to try the next best.

WHERE BLIND PIGS BREED.

The liquor dealers of Hawaii, through their official organ, the Bulletin, express great fear lest prohibition result in an increase in the number of blind pigs in the Islands. They are afraid that prohibition will bring them.

The liquor dealers of California know that the law there, which is quite the opposite of prohibition, has fostered the blind pig industry until it threatens the trade. They are not afraid to say so, either, and in their statements they place the blame for the existence of blind pigs exactly where it belongs, not on prohibition but on the shoulders of the wholesale liquor dealers of the State.

The California liquor dealers are holding a convention in San Francisco. On May 3, in the course of the convention, it was stated that:

conditions in California, and especially in San Francisco, relative to the illicit sale of liquor in places known as "blind pigs" were becoming alarming; that such were acting as a detriment to the legitimate liquor dealers who were required to pay licenses; that the increasing number of such places was the cause of the general attack upon the liquor business, particularly in the residence districts, because of the opportunity it gave of sending children to obtain any quantity of liquor, and believing that the suppression of this vice lay wholly within the power of the wholesale brewers and bottlers, they being the source of supply:

Resolved, That the governing board of the associate membership of the K. of the R. A. be directed to take cognizance of the conditions and notify the wholesale liquor dealers, brewers and bottlers who are of said associate membership to cease selling to such places known as blind pigs.

When their California friends will persist in telling the truth, the local liquor dealers are to be pardoned for squirming.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The observance of Memorial Day, May 30, belongs to every American citizen throughout the Union and wherever Americans may be. In Honolulu, while the observance has been more or less general, the expense of the day has devolved upon the few, the members of the G. A. R. and the Spanish War Veterans, an expense that comes heavy upon the few members here, although not heavy in the way of dollars. In many places, Memorial Day expenses are borne by the community at large and Honolulu may well follow these examples. It would not be out of the way if Mayor Fern would nominate a committee to arrange for the day's program and secure the funds necessary to carry it out. The Mayor of San Francisco has already taken a similar step, as has also the heads of very many more municipalities.

Objection is being made to the statement that the present prohibition campaign is an antisaloon campaign. As the law sought is one to prevent the saloon from doing business, whether under a wholesale or a retail license, it is hard to think the fight is anything else than an antisaloon fight. Prohibition is not to prohibit anyone from drinking; it is not to prevent anyone from importing; it is one to prevent the sale and manufacture of intoxicants, and that, clearly, is an antisaloon measure. Why the objection to calling this an antisaloon campaign, anyway? Is not every saloon man arrayed against the prohibitionists?

Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D.D., for the last two years acting as special representative of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Philippines and Asia, in an interview in the New York Post, states that there are hundreds of thousands of dollars lying uninvested among the Americans in the Philippines because these investors are waiting for congress to give the Philippines "a permanent system of government, similar to Hawaii."

THE INDEPENDENT STOREKEEPER.

It is hard to figure out in what way the decision of the plantation managers to sell staple goods at cost in their stores is going to reflect harmfully on the country. There are not so many storekeepers around the country dependent upon plantation trade but that whatever loss they may be subjected to can not be stood for the general good of the majority. As a matter of fact there are altogether too many of these little independent stores around the plantations and in closing them up the available labor supply is considerably augmented.

Who has not wondered at the strings of little Japanese stores along the country roads, stores whose proprietors made an easy living off the plantation Japanese, their places of business being too often merely blinds for gambling houses and blind pigs? Who has not wondered at the fact that the profits off a stock that would not invoice at more than a hundred dollars could apparently support two or three husky men and their families?

There may be cases where the elimination of profits in plantation stores will deprive deserving people of their livelihood, but in the majority of cases, the small storekeepers would be doing the country more good if they were producers and not parasites.

ANNUAL MEETING OF EPISCOPAL CONVOCATION

The eighth annual meeting of the convocation of the missionary district of Honolulu of the Episcopal Church will commence on Whitsunday, May 15, and continue every day until Wednesday, when the proceedings will be concluded with a reception to the visiting clergy and laity, to which all church people and friends are invited. The complete program is as follows.

Sunday, Whitsunday, May 15.

Seven a. m. Celebration of the Holy Communion. The Rev. Canon Ault.
Nine-fifteen a. m. Hawaiian service. Preacher, the Rev. C. H. Roor.
Eleven a. m. Celebration of the Holy Communion. Celebrant, the Right Rev. the Bishop. Epistoler, the Rev. Canon Ushorne. Gospeler, the Rev. Canon Ault.

The bishop will deliver his annual address.

Seven-thirty p. m. United service. Ten-minute addresses on the Extension of the Kingdom of God. The Motive, the Rev. Canon Ault; In the Far North, the Rev. C. H. Roor; In the Philippines, the Rev. Henry R. Talbot.

Monday, May 16.

Meeting of Convocation at hour to be appointed.

Tuesday, May 17.

Annual meeting of the Guilds and Women's Auxiliary.

Ten-thirty a. m. Celebration of the Holy Communion at the cathedral. Preacher, the Rev. Leopold Kroll. After which adjournment will be made to the memorial hall for organization and business.

Luncheon will be served by the women of St. Clement's parish in the dining-room of St. Andrew's Priory at one p. m.

Order of Business.

1. Reports of diocesan officers.
2. Appointments.
3. Progress at Lahaina, the Rev. Leopold Kroll.
4. My Visit to China, the Rev. Shim Yue Chin.
5. Korean Work, the Rev. W. E. Potwine.
6. Growth at Hilo, the Rev. W. H. Fenton-Smith.
7. Kauai, the Rev. W. S. Short.
8. Millinery Work and Needs, Miss H. Van Deerlin.
9. The Church in Kona, the Rev. D. D. Wallace.
10. The Junior Auxiliary.
11. Japanese Work, Mr. P. T. Fukao.
12. A brief word for the various guilds will close the session.

Wednesday, May 18.

Meeting in the interest of Christian education in memorial hall at two-thirty p. m.

1. The Day School and Christian Teaching, the Rev. F. A. Sawyer.
2. Chinese-Americans and Christian Teachings, Mrs. J. Pascoe, Miss Sara Chung.
3. Attendance of Children at Church Service, the Rev. L. Kroll.
4. Impressions of Teaching in Hawaii.
5. Impressions of Work in Hawaii, Mrs. E. C. Perry.
6. The Difficulty of Sunday Schools in Country Districts, the Rev. J. W. Gunn.
7. A Parent's View of the Necessity of Definite Church Teaching, Mrs. O. A. Stevan.
8. How Can We Reach the Hearts of Boys in Day and Night Schools? the Rev. W. S. Short.

On Thursday evening at eight o'clock a short service will be held at St. Andrew's Priory. The buildings were opened in January, but being now free from debt a service of benediction will be held.

At the close of the service a reception will be tendered in the Priory to the visiting clergy and laity, to which all church people and friends are invited.

LICENSES ISSUED FOR SALE OF LIQUOR

(Continued from Page One.)
for the licenses issued on the Islands other than Oahu under the present liquor law. These have since been prepared, as the others were, by Treasurer Conkling at the request of the Governor.

On the Island of Oahu, as compared with 199 licenses issued for Honolulu and 40 for the outside districts in a single year under the preceding law, there have been issued during the three years respectively under the recent law 61, 60 and 54 for Honolulu and 14, 20 and 13 for the outside districts. The number of licenses for saloons alone has been 42.

BIG TRACT OF LAND ADDED TO WAIALUA COMPANY'S AREA

Nearly fifteen thousand acres were added to the lands of the Waialua Agricultural Company by a lease filed for record yesterday. The exact area of the newly acquired lands is 14,685 acres. The lease is for thirty-nine years. The minimum rental is \$12,000 per annum with a proviso for payment additionally of 2½ per cent of the products of the land over a certain amount.

Valuable water rights are carried by the new lease, and there need never again be any fear that Waialua will lack plenty of water. The leases are from the Bishop Estate.

The first tract covered by the lease comprises a portion of the Ahupua'a of Kawaiahae and a part of Pualua. Also all the water on that portion of the

39 and 32 for the entire island for three years respectively.

On the Island of Hawaii, as compared with 67 in one year under the preceding law, there have been issued for the three years respectively under the present law 50, 51 and 51. The number of saloon licenses alone for these three years was 38, 27 and 27 respectively.

On the Island of Maui, as compared with 46 in one year under the preceding law, there have been issued during the three years respectively under the present law 26, 22 and 19, while the saloon licenses number 14, 11 and 9 respectively for these three years.

On the Island of Kauai, as compared with 34 issued in one year under the preceding law, there have been issued 7, 8 and 7 for the three years respectively under the present law. All of these have been wholesale licenses.

In the entire Territory, as compared with 296 in one year under the preceding law, there have been issued 158, 151 and 144 respectively during the three years under the present law. The saloon licenses alone have numbered 94, 77 and 68 respectively for these three years.

In the entire Territory for these three years the number of licenses of all kinds issued to Chinese have been 21, 20 and 18; to Japanese, 27, 36 and 26; to all others, 110, 105 and 100.

WHY I FAVOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page One.)
see this prohibition plan tried. I think there are many others who, like myself, are in doubt as to prohibition as a theory, who want to see it tried. I hope the bill will pass. I know how many employees of the Gazette company have killed themselves from drink. I know how much others lose from drink and I know how much employers lose because of drinking men."

MISS MARY WAIN.

(Head Nurse of Palama Settlement.)
"I do not know how anyone who sees the side of life that we see could take any view but that of support of the prohibition bill. It is our lot to witness the suffering liquor causes at its worst. We see the women and children who are left starving because husbands are enticed into saloons to spend all their earnings. If it was simply a matter of looking after these men, we might not feel so strongly. Some people say let them drink and let the 'survival of the fittest' be the rule. But we see that it is innocent women and children who suffer most. I am for the prohibition bill, and am quite sure we are all of the same mind."

BIG CONTRACTS FOR HILO RAILWAY

(Continued from Page One.)

The contract provides that construction beyond Hakalan shall begin not later than October 1 next and proceed without interruption. It is estimated that the road will be completed through to Pualua not later than August 1, 1912, and the railroad guarantees that it will be completed and in operation not later than December 31, 1912.

The Hakalan extension of the railroad brings into rail connection with Hilo a population of nearly 40,000 people, and the sugar plantation district which has a present output of over 100,000 tons of sugar; this in contrast with a population of only about 4000 and a district producing about 20,000 tons, heretofore tapped by the main portion of the railroad into the district of Pualua.

A call for a meeting of the stockholders of the railroad company to pass the necessary resolutions for the increase of stock and issue of the bonds sold to Davies & Co., has been issued for 10 o'clock next Monday morning. The present stock issue of the railroad is somewhat less than \$2,000,000, and the additional issue of \$1,000,000 will be required to offset the additional bond issue. The present bond issue of \$1,800,000 so that with the additional issue to carry the road to Pualua the total bonded debt will be \$2,800,000.

PROHIBITION IN HAWAII.

CARLISLE, Pa., April 21.—Harrisburg district of the Methodist Woman's Home Missionary Society in convention here today passed a resolution asking the United States senate to pass the Johnston bill or other legislation prohibiting the sale of liquor in Hawaii.

"LEAH KLESCHNA" A STRONG DRAMA

Leah Kleschna is a play which offers more food for thought than any offering heretofore made here by the McRae company. Whether the auditor enjoys the play or not is another question, but there can be no doubt but that it will set him or her to thinking.

Leah Kleschna is a girl, a girl whose father is known far and wide as a clever and daring burglar. Her own life has been lived out among criminals and she is as skilled a burglar and blackmailer as was ever known. But at heart she is a good woman and when she sees the light she follows it, even though for a time it seems to lead her to the river bank, there to end her troubles in the oblivion which lurks beneath the murky waters of the Seine.

The man who wrote Leah Kleschna possessed more than a superficial knowledge of criminology. He knew the types which he portrayed in his play and he portrayed them faithfully. Many of the types are not pleasing but they are strong. If Leah Kleschna is not a great play it at least approaches greatness very closely.

"Kleschna," father of "Leah," accomplished crook, avaricious, cruel and hardened, possesses with all his faults a grain of humanity which shows itself in his distorted, misshapen affection for his daughter. The character is not a pleasing one, but one can not but feel that it represents a type of man which is altogether too common.

"Raoul Berton" is the weakling, the depraved son of good family who, from riotous dissipation, sinks to utter degradation and finally steals the jewels which "Leah" has left behind after "Paul Sylvaane," the man who believes that there is some good in all men, has shown her how vile is the life which she is leading.

Excellent judgment has been shown in casting Leah Kleschna. Margaret Oswald, in the title role, is thoroughly satisfying, she manages to hold the sympathy of the audience through the first four acts and in the fifth act, where she is seen in peasant garb, working among the fields and at peace with the world, she shows the change which has taken place in her life in a subtle way which is highly artistic.

Louis Morrison as "Kleschna" gives a very finished performance. He is convincing as usual and his conception of the role must be just about that which the author held.

James Dillon makes his first appearance in a leading role, that of "Paul Sylvaane," and he acquits himself in a most creditable manner. Dillon has an excellent voice, a good stage presence and is a hard worker. He was at his best last night.

Griffith Wray gives a very fine performance in a very difficult role. As "Schram," thief, blackguard and ex-convict, who worships "Leah" from afar, he probably holds the sympathy more strongly than does any one save the star herself.

Charles Royal and Laura Hudson make just one appearance, but the short scene which they have is delightful. It supplies the only bit of comedy in the bill, and it is remarkably well done.

Edith Elliott has only a few lines in the third act, but she is delightful, as she always is.

In general great care has been exercised in staging the play, about the only jarring note being the down East farmer personality with which Frank Howe sees fit to invest the Austrian peasant for whom "Leah" is found working in the last act.

Last night's performance was for the benefit of the student body of McKinley High School, and the house was crowded. The ladies of the company were presented with beautiful floral offerings by the high school boys.

OAHU RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Outward.
For Waianae, Waialua, Kahuku and Way Stations—9:15 a. m., 9:30 p. m.
For Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Way Stations—10:30 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 2:15 p. m., 3:20 p. m., 5:15 p. m., 9:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.
For Wahiawa and Leilehua—10:20 a. m., 5:15 p. m., 9:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.

Inward.
Arrive Honolulu from Kahuku, Waialua and Waianae—8:36 a. m., 5:31 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Ewa Mill and Pearl City—7:45 a. m., 8:36 a. m., 11:02 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 4:26 p. m., 5:31 p. m., 7:30 p. m.
Arrive Honolulu from Wahiawa and Leilehua—9:15 a. m., 11:40 p. m., 5:31 p. m., 11:00 p. m.

The Hawaii Limited, a two-hour train (only first-class tickets honored), leaves Honolulu every Sunday at 8:36 a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10:10 p. m. The Limited stops only at Pearl City and Waianae outward, and Waianae, Waipahu and Pearl City inward.

Daily, except Sunday, 1 Sunday Only G. P. DENTON, F. C. SMITH, Superintendent. G. P. A.

KOOLAU RAILWAY TIME TABLE

DAILY, EXCEPT SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS
Leave Kahana for Punahoa, Hanalei, Laie, Kahuku and Way Stations at 12:00 M.
Arrive Kahuku at 1:00 P.M.
Return:
Leave Kahuku for Laie, Hanalei, Punahoa, Kahana and Way Stations at 1:45 P.M.
Arrive Kahana at 2:45 P.M.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS
Arrive Kahuku at 11:58 A.M.
Leave Kahana for Punahoa, Hanalei, Laie, Kahuku and Way Stations at 11:00 A.M.
1:30 P.M.
2:15 P.M.

Connections are made at Kahuku with the O. R. & L. Co.'s 9:15 a. m. train from Honolulu, and the 2:20 p. m. train, which arrives in the city at 5:30 p. m.

J. J. DOWLING, E. S. POLLISTER, Superintendent. G. P. & F. A.

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